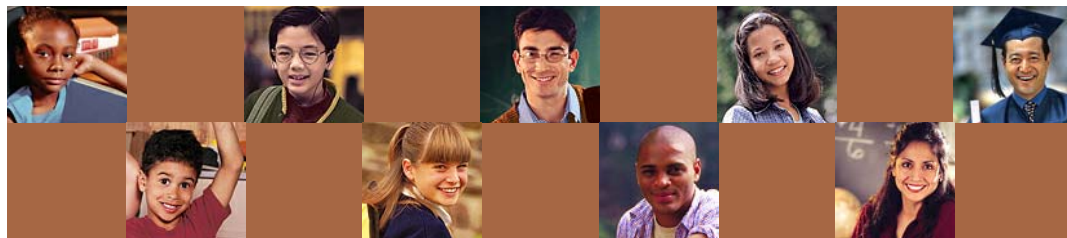


the condition of education 2005



INDICATOR 19

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2005*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2005*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.sap?pubid=2005094>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

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Elementary/Secondary Persistence and Progress

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Since 1972, status dropout rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics ages 16–24 have declined; nonetheless, rates for Hispanics have remained higher than those for other racial/ethnic groups.

Dropouts from high school are more likely to be unemployed and earn less when they are employed than those who complete high school (U.S. Department of Commerce 2004, tables 215 and 608). Among adults age 25 or older, those who did not complete high school report worse health than their peers who did complete high school, regardless of income (NCES 2004–077, indicator 12).

The status dropout rate represents the percentage of an age group that is not enrolled in school and has not earned a high school credential (i.e., diploma or equivalent, such as a GED). According to this measure, 10 percent of 16- through 24-year-olds were out of school without a high school credential in 2002 (see supplemental table 19-1). Although the status dropout rate declined for this age group between 1972 and 2002, it remained fairly stable over the last decade (1992 through 2002).

Status dropout rates and changes in these rates over time differ by race/ethnicity. Each year between 1972 and 2002, the status dropout rate was lowest for Whites and highest for His-

panics. The status dropout rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics declined between 1972 and 2002. The gap between Blacks and Whites narrowed during the 1970s and into the mid-1980s, but there was no measurable change in the period between 1985 and 2002. From 1972 through 2002, there has been no measurable change in the gap between the status dropout rates for Hispanics and Whites.

In 2002, almost one-third of status dropouts (30 percent) ages 16–24 were Hispanics who were born outside of the United States¹ (see supplemental table 19-2). Higher dropout rates among Hispanic immigrants partly account for the persistently high dropout rates for all Hispanics. Among Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds who were born outside the United States, the status dropout rate of 41 percent in 2002 was more than double the rates for first- or later-generation Hispanics in this age group born in the United States (14 and 11 percent, respectively). Nevertheless, Hispanics born in the United States were more likely to be high school dropouts than their non-Hispanic counterparts.

¹ The United States refers to the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: The status dropout rate reported in this indicator is one of a number of rates reporting on high school dropout and completion behavior in the United States. See supplemental note 2 for more information about the rate reported here. Due to small sample sizes for most or all of the years shown in the figure, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. The erratic nature of the Hispanic status dropout rates reflects, in part, the historically small sample size of Hispanics. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified. Some estimates are revised from previous publications.

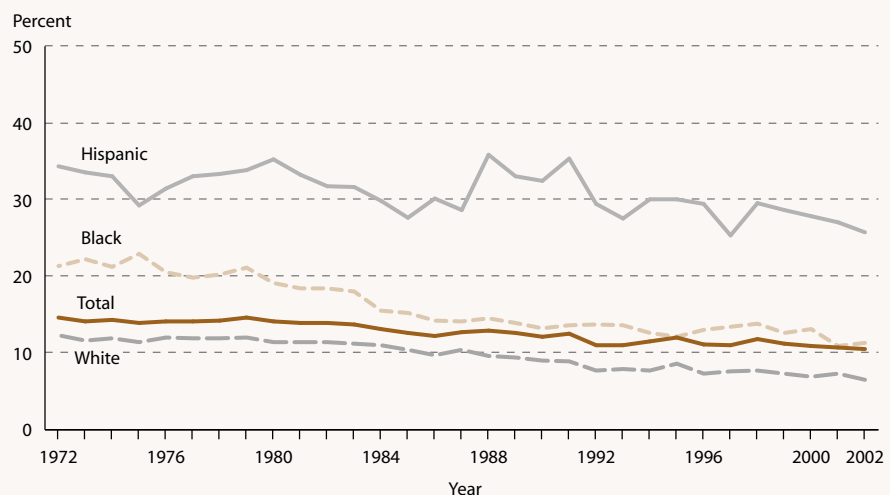
SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table 8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2002.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Supplemental Notes 1, 2
Supplemental Tables 19-1,
19-2

NCES 2004–077, indicator 12
U.S. Department of Commerce
2004

STATUS DROPOUTS: Dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2002



Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table 19-1. Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2002

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity ¹		
		Black	White	Hispanic
1972	14.6	21.3	12.3	34.3
1973	14.1	22.2	11.6	33.5
1974	14.3	21.2	11.9	33.0
1975	13.9	22.9	11.4	29.2
1976	14.1	20.5	12.0	31.4
1977	14.1	19.8	11.9	33.0
1978	14.2	20.2	11.9	33.3
1979	14.6	21.1	12.0	33.8
1980	14.1	19.1	11.4	35.2
1981	13.9	18.4	11.4	33.2
1982	13.9	18.4	11.4	31.7
1983	13.7	18.0	11.2	31.6
1984	13.1	15.5	11.0	29.8
1985	12.6	15.2	10.4	27.6
1986	12.2	14.2	9.7	30.1
1987	12.7	14.1	10.4	28.6
1988	12.9	14.5	9.6	35.8
1989	12.6	13.9	9.4	33.0
1990	12.1	13.2	9.0	32.4
1991	12.5	13.6	8.9	35.3
1992	11.0	13.7	7.7	29.4
1993	11.0	13.6	7.9	27.5
1994	11.5	12.6	7.7	30.0
1995	12.0	12.1	8.6	30.0
1996	11.1	13.0	7.3	29.4
1997	11.0	13.4	7.6	25.3
1998	11.8	13.8	7.7	29.5
1999	11.2	12.6	7.3	28.6
2000	10.9	13.1	6.9	27.8
2001	10.7	10.9	7.3	27.0
2002	10.5	11.3	6.5	25.7

¹ Due to small sample sizes for most or all of the years shown in the table, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

NOTE: The status dropout rate indicates the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in high school and who lack a high school credential relative to all 16- through 24-year-olds. High school credential includes a high school diploma or equivalent credential such as a GED. Estimates beginning in 1987 reflect new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Estimates beginning in 1992 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item. Estimates beginning in 1994 reflect changes due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing. See *supplemental note 2* for more information. Some estimates are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table 8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2002.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table 19-2. Status dropout rates and number and percentage distribution of dropouts ages 16–24, by selected characteristics: October 2002

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Population (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	10.5	3,721	35,495	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	11.8	2,108	17,893	56.7	50.4
Female	9.2	1,612	17,602	43.3	49.6
Race/ethnicity ¹					
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9	65	1,652	1.7	4.7
Black	11.3	564	4,991	15.1	14.1
White	6.5	1,457	22,358	39.2	63.0
Hispanic	25.7	1,572	6,120	42.3	17.2
Age					
16	3.1	125	4,072	3.4	11.5
17	5.4	221	4,056	5.9	11.4
18	10.3	417	4,031	11.2	11.4
19	12.1	467	3,876	12.6	10.9
20–24	12.8	2,491	19,461	66.9	54.8
Immigration status					
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Hispanic	41.4	1,127	2,721	30.3	7.7
Non-Hispanic	5.3	113	2,107	3.0	5.9
First generation ²					
Hispanic	14.4	284	1,978	7.6	5.6
Non-Hispanic	3.5	69	1,997	1.9	5.6
Second generation or more ³					
Hispanic	11.3	160	1,421	4.3	4.0
Non-Hispanic	7.8	1,967	25,272	52.9	71.2
Region					
Northeast	9.5	622	6,518	16.7	18.4
Midwest	9.0	758	8,460	20.4	23.8
South	12.2	1,458	11,997	39.2	33.8
West	10.4	882	8,520	23.7	24.0

¹ Due to small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaska Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

² Individuals defined as “first generation” were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, and one or both of their parents were born outside the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

³ Individuals defined as “second generation or more” were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, as were both of their parents.

NOTE: The status dropout rate indicates the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in high school and who lack a high school credential relative to all 16- through 24-year-olds. High school credential includes a high school diploma or equivalent credential such as a GED. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. See *supplemental note 1* for more information on region. See *supplemental note 2* for more information about the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table 6. Data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 2002.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S19. Standard errors for the dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2002

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity		
		Black	White	Hispanic
1972	0.28	1.07	0.29	2.22
1973	0.27	1.06	0.28	2.24
1974	0.27	1.05	0.28	2.08
1975	0.27	1.06	0.27	2.02
1976	0.26	1.01	0.28	2.01
1977	0.27	1.00	0.28	2.02
1978	0.27	1.00	0.28	2.00
1979	0.27	1.01	0.28	1.98
1980	0.26	0.97	0.27	1.89
1981	0.26	0.93	0.27	1.80
1982	0.27	0.98	0.29	1.93
1983	0.27	0.97	0.29	1.93
1984	0.27	0.92	0.29	1.91
1985	0.27	0.92	0.29	1.93
1986	0.27	0.90	0.28	1.88
1987	0.28	0.91	0.30	1.84
1988	0.30	1.00	0.32	2.30
1989	0.31	0.98	0.32	2.19
1990	0.29	0.94	0.30	1.91
1991	0.30	0.95	0.31	1.93
1992	0.28	0.95	0.29	1.86
1993	0.28	0.94	0.29	1.79
1994	0.26	0.75	0.27	1.16
1995	0.27	0.74	0.28	1.15
1996	0.27	0.75	0.26	1.13
1997	0.27	0.80	0.28	1.11
1998	0.27	0.81	0.28	1.12
1999	0.26	0.77	0.27	1.11
2000	0.26	0.78	0.26	1.08
2001	0.25	0.71	0.26	1.06
2002	0.24	0.70	0.24	0.93

NOTE: Some standard errors are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table B8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2002.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S19-1. Standard errors for the status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2002

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity		
		Black	White	Hispanic
1972	0.28	1.07	0.29	2.22
1973	0.27	1.06	0.28	2.24
1974	0.27	1.05	0.28	2.08
1975	0.27	1.06	0.27	2.02
1976	0.26	1.01	0.28	2.01
1977	0.27	1.00	0.28	2.02
1978	0.27	1.00	0.28	2.00
1979	0.27	1.01	0.28	1.98
1980	0.26	0.97	0.27	1.89
1981	0.26	0.93	0.27	1.80
1982	0.27	0.98	0.29	1.93
1983	0.27	0.97	0.29	1.93
1984	0.27	0.92	0.29	1.91
1985	0.27	0.92	0.29	1.93
1986	0.27	0.90	0.28	1.88
1987	0.28	0.91	0.30	1.84
1988	0.30	1.00	0.32	2.30
1989	0.31	0.98	0.32	2.19
1990	0.29	0.94	0.30	1.91
1991	0.30	0.95	0.31	1.93
1992	0.28	0.95	0.29	1.86
1993	0.28	0.94	0.29	1.79
1994	0.26	0.75	0.27	1.16
1995	0.27	0.74	0.28	1.15
1996	0.27	0.75	0.26	1.13
1997	0.27	0.80	0.28	1.11
1998	0.27	0.81	0.28	1.12
1999	0.26	0.77	0.27	1.11
2000	0.26	0.78	0.26	1.08
2001	0.25	0.71	0.26	1.06
2002	0.24	0.70	0.24	0.93

NOTE: Some standard errors are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table B8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2002.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S19-2. Standard errors for the status dropout rates and number and percentage distribution of dropouts ages 16–24, by selected characteristics: October 2002

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	0.24	84	†	†
Sex				
Male	0.35	63	1.19	0.39
Female	0.32	56	1.19	0.39
Race/ethnicity				
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.79	13	0.36	0.19
Black	0.70	35	0.91	0.29
White	0.24	54	1.17	0.37
Hispanic	0.93	57	1.34	0.33
Age				
16	0.39	16	0.43	0.25
17	0.52	21	0.57	0.25
18	0.70	28	0.75	0.25
19	0.76	30	0.79	0.24
20–24	0.35	68	1.13	0.39
Immigration status				
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Hispanic	1.56	43	1.25	0.23
Non-Hispanic	0.72	15	0.41	0.18
First generation				
Hispanic	1.31	26	0.72	0.20
Non-Hispanic	0.60	12	0.32	0.18
Second generation or more				
Hispanic	1.39	20	0.55	0.17
Non-Hispanic	0.25	62	1.19	0.35
Region				
Northeast	0.50	33	0.85	0.28
Midwest	0.44	37	0.93	0.32
South	0.46	56	1.25	0.39
West	0.51	44	1.09	0.35

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Standard errors are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., Lew, S., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002* (NCES 2005–040), table B6. Data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 2002.